Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-39 (Canceled)

40. (New) A method of accelerating the clearance of a polyethylene glycol-containing compound from the circulating blood of a patient to whom the polyethylene glycol-containing compound was previously administered, comprising the step of administering to the patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising an anti-polyethylene glycol monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody is obtained via immunizing a mouse with an RH1-βG-PEG conjugate, and the polyethylene glycol-containing compound comprises B72.3-βG-PEG or H25-βG-PEG.

41. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient less than 10 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing compound to the patient.

42. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient less than 5 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing compound to the patient.

43. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient from 24 hours to 5 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing compound to the patient.

44. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the monoclonal antibody is an IgM antibody.

45. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is conjugated to galactose so as to be targeted by an asialoglycoprotein receptor on a hepatocyte and uptaken by the hepatocyte.

46. (New) A method of treating a patient suffering from a tumor, comprising the steps of:

a) administering to the patient a polyethylene glycol-containing compound, wherein the polyethylene glycol-containing compound comprises B72.3-βG-PEG or H25-βG-PEG;

b) administering to the patient after step (a) an anti-polyethylene glycol monoclonal antibody obtained via immunizing a mouse with an RH1-βG-PEG conjugate to accelerate the clearance of the polyethylene glycol-containing compound from the patient's circulating blood; and

c) administering to the patient after step (b) a β-glucouronidase-activatable anti-tumor prodrug.

47. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient less than 10 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing conjugate to the patient.

48. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient less than 5 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing conjugate to the patient.

49. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient from 24 hours to 5 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing conjugate to the patient.

50. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the monoclonal antibody is an IgM antibody.

51. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is conjugated to galactose so as to be targeted by an asialoglycoprotein receptor on a hepatocyte and uptaken by the hepatocyte.

52. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-tumor prodrug is a tetra n-butyl ammonium salt of a glucuronide derivative of p-hydroxyaniline mustard.

53. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol monoclonal antibody is produced by the hybridoma having deposit number CCTCC-V-200001.

54. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol monoclonal antibody is produced by the hybridoma having deposit number CCTCC-V-200001.